

Converting Colors

YIQ(87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(87.1720, 10.9590,
-5.8810)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	5E5841
RGB	94, 88, 65
RGB Percent	37%, 35%, 25%
CMY	0.6314, 0.6549, 0.7450
CMYK	0.00, 0.06, 0.31, 0.63
HSL	48°, 18%, 31%
HSV	48°, 31%, 37%
XYZ	9.0602, 9.7405, 6.4060
YIQ	87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

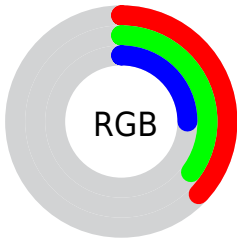
Format	Color
R_YB	73, 94, 65
Decimal	6182977
CIE Lab	37.37, -1.65, 14.24
CIE LCh	37, 14.331, 96.616
Yxy	9.7405, 0.3594, 0.3864
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4284373057 (0xFF5E5841)
YUV	87.1720, -10.9308, 5.9882
Hunter-Lab	31.2098, -2.7988, 9.6773

Details

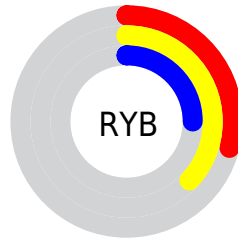
The YIQ color **87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **666666**. A complement of this color would be **71.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810**, and the grayscale version is **87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **137.2430, 12.1970, -6.2910**, and **41.8020, 9.1250, -5.6830** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **84.9720, 14.3980, -7.6340**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89.3720, 7.5200, -4.1280**.

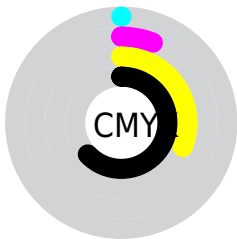
Distribution



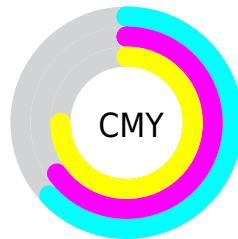
- Red (37%)
- Green (35%)
- Blue (25%)



- Red (29%)
- Yellow (37%)
- Blue (25%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (31%)
- Black (63%)



- Cyan (63%)
- Magenta (65%)
- Yellow (75%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

87.1720, 10.9590,
-5.8810

87.1720, 10.9590,
-5.8810

255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

63.9870, 10.0420,
-5.7820

137.2430, 12.1970,
-6.2910

41.8020, 9.1250,
-5.6830

163.1290, 12.5180,
-6.6020

21.2860, 10.6380,
-5.5700

190.4280, 13.1140,
-6.3900

0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

218.3140, 13.4350,
-6.7010

246.3140, 13.4350,
-6.7010

254.2020, 2.2470,

-2.1770

■ 87.1720, 10.9590,
-5.8810

■ 87.1720, 10.9590,
-5.8810

■ 84.9720, 14.3980,
-7.6340

■ 89.3720, 7.5200,
-4.1280

■ 82.6580, 18.1580,
-9.6980

■ 91.6860, 3.7600,
-2.0640

■ 80.4580, 21.5970,
-11.4510

■ 93.8860, 0.3210,
-0.3110

■ 78.1440, 25.3570,
-13.5150

■ 96.2000, -3.4390,
1.7530

■ 75.9440, 28.7960,
-15.2680

■ 98.4000, -6.8780,
3.5060

■ 73.7440, 32.2350,
-17.0210

■ 100.6000,
-10.3170, 5.2590

■ 72.1310, 35.3990,
-19.2970

■ 102.9140,
-14.0770, 7.3230

■ 105.1140,
-17.5160, 9.0760

■ 107.4280,
-21.2760, 11.1400

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



88.0420, 17.3770, -1.0470



87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810



85.5020, 1.1020, -8.9620

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810



83.1370, -25.4910, -6.0910



90.0000, 9.1680, 10.0640

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810



71.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



89.1990, -1.6980, 8.7500



87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810



85.2670, -22.7410, -0.8610

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810



83.3670, -20.4470, -9.3990



87.6320, -13.3430, 5.0330



89.9530, 16.5500, 8.4380

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810



84.6690, -6.7380, -10.0500



87.6320, -13.3430, 5.0330



90.1460, 5.8210, 10.1490

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810



119.5720, 4.0810, -2.3750



74.3550, 15.3580, 8.0140



59.6150, 2.5220, -1.6540



189.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



61.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810



111.5870, 16.9200, -9.2880



88.3020, 4.5410, -10.7150



44.8430, 1.8800, -1.0320



83.9590, 41.6350, -22.1810



181.2190, 89.5520, -48.0800

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



71.8280, -10.9590, 5.8810



87.4130, -16.9200, 9.2880



70.6980, -4.5410, 10.7150



42.1570, -1.8800, 1.0320



26.0410, -41.6350, 22.1810



55.7810, -89.5520, 48.0800

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

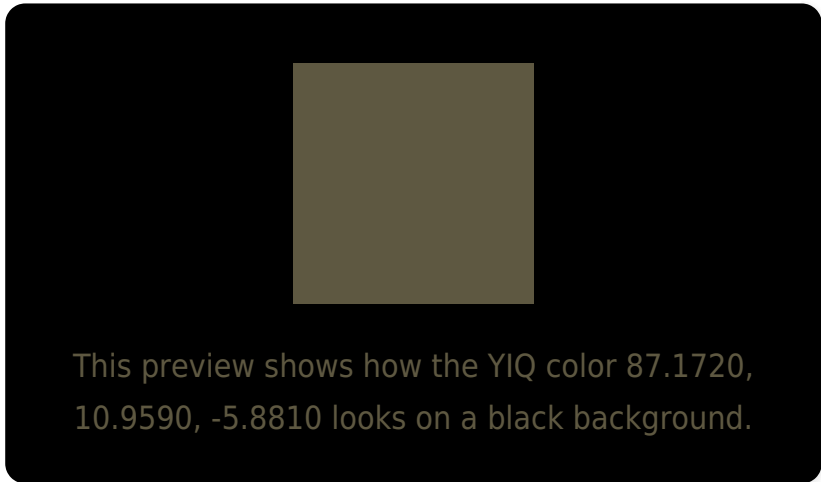
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

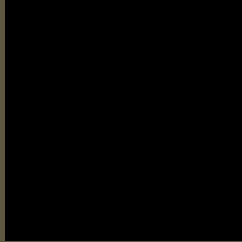
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810.



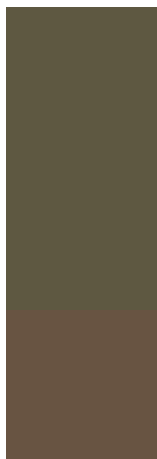
This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 87.1720, 10.9590,

-5.8810.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Protanopia

87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Deuteranopia

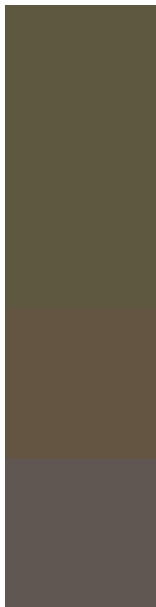
87.9280, 17.6980, -1.3580



Tritanopia

89.2720, 5.2260, 4.4100

Trichromacy



Original Color

87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Protanomaly

87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Deuteranomaly

87.3190, 15.0390, -2.7290

Tritanomaly

88.5340, 7.2440, 0.8760

Monochromacy



Original Color

87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810

Achromatopsia

87.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

86.9850, 4.3560, -1.8520

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(94, 88, 65) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(94, 88, 65)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(94, 88, 65) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(94, 88, 65) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(94, 88, 65) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(94, 88, 65) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(94, 88, 65)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(94, 88, 65); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 88, 65);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(94, 88, 65)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 87.1720, 10.9590, -5.8810 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(94, 88, 65) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(94, 88,  
65) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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